





## INTIMATIONS

## LOST.

A White Persian Cat. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—  
K.V.Z.  
C/O CHINA MAIL Office.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2069

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Session 1917-1918.  
THE UNIVERSITY REOPENS on September 15th.  
Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.  
For particulars apply to  
THE REGISTRAR.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2072

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

## NOTICE.

## TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from SATURDAY, 1st September, and on each succeeding SATURDAY, until further notice, Tiffins will be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. to first class passengers only. The charge for tiffin will be \$1.35.  
To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance by telephone or letter which may be done up to FRIDAY night.  
By Order,  
E. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.

Telephone No. K. 261.  
Kowloon, Aug. 30, 1917. 2071

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1833.  
Incorporated in Hongkong.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz:—  
"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.  
Dated this 18th day of August, 1917.  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.

2043

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917 with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th August, 1917 to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
J. M. TAGGART,  
Manager & Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2062

## NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

## UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1917, at Noon.  
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STRAITS from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.  
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of moneys deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.  
Chartered Bank Building.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF

## AND

## CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

# Embassy

## The Perfect Cigarette



In  
tins  
of  
25 and 50

In  
Packages  
of  
10

Have you tried the handy pocket size tin of 25?

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## THE WAY OF ALLIES.

## EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT.

The Sergeant had arrived at a village eighty miles from his Unit. A sudden order had brought him there alone, but no orders were waiting for him; he was far from the signs of war in that place; it was doubtful when he would find a train to take him on. Until then he had nothing to do but to find some food to eat, and this was not so easy a thing. He was alone there; the place had no restaurant, and he was an Englishman without a word of French. But he was an old campaigner and had five francs in his pocket; and an old campaigner, particularly if he has five francs in his pocket, will find a meal in the most barren and unwelcoming places. If he had no French he had not served in France for nothing. He knew the customs of the country. There would be coffee ready on the stove—and, as he reflected, the further you got from England the better the coffee became—there would be bread, that French bread which was very good after the English loaves, and perhaps eggs, in short such a meal as a man might eat with pleasure at any time, with greater pleasure if he has for many weeks been eating Army rations, with greater pleasure still if it is six hours since he last ate at all. Such was the meal that he had in his mind. He set off with the five francs in his pocket to find it.

He knew the house that he wanted even before he came to the village street; and went down it. He looked for it as he walked. It must be a house with children and the more children there were, the better it would be. In a house where children came and went he would not be expected to be too ceremonious in the matter of clearing his boots before he entered. He looked down at the mud on them and felt that that was a consideration. Moreover the children would precede him as a cavalry screen, and would draw attention to him at once as the funny Englishman. This would be a great point. It would save him the trouble of introducing himself, a difficulty to one who had no French. He could go in behind them and get at once by the help of signs to the business of the visit. Being an Englishman he was glad of this, apart even from his lack of the French tongue. So he planned as he went along looking critically at the white houses; and so it fell out.

He stops at the first house where he finds children playing. There are perhaps five or six. They take no notice of him until he stops. Then they stare. He smiles. Two smile back as he steps to the door, the other three tumble through it before him. He hears shrill cries. The casual screen is doing its work. He follows close after it all ready; the housewife is waiting for him. He gets at once to the business of signs, but he has no need to elaborate the performance. She has sized him up. He is a soldier. Since he is not in the sky-blue of the French (a uniform which she considers prettier than his, though she would not tell him so) he is a guest. That is all, he is a guest. His need is clear. There is only one thing a soldier always requires. Moreover, he amuses the children. He must be nearly thirty this soldier, but he looks about fifteen. Immaturity is the mark of the more northern people. So she sets about, and the coffee and the bread, and the eggs also are forthcoming, green salads too that he had never thought of eating in England, but that he has found, since the came to France, can be very good. While she makes ready, he talks to the children in his tongue, the broad speech of northern England. To them with

their quick French tongues and ears, it sounds barbaric. They laugh, and he is more at ease. He has talked, for otherwise he would feel more awkward. Then he betinks himself of his photographs. He gets them out with great care; his wife, his mother, his sisters. He shows these to the children, who look at them with intense interest as if they were creatures of some new species. Then he displays buttons and regimental badges of other regiments, which he has collected in some mysterious way, and in spite of official disapproval. To show these he must unfasten his tunic and expose the broad leather cuirass affected by English soldiers. This occasions a hurricane of laughter; and to the sound of it he sits down to the eggs and coffee and salad.

But by this time the news of his amusing presence has reached the children's neighbors. They fill the doorway. The soldier comes into the room and watches each month as he eats it. From time to time he pauses in his meal to display the glittering cuirass again. Each display is received with fresh delight. Pleased with his success and the accession to his audience, our soldier gains assurance, and begins to think of rendering one of those northern English sentimental songs, about long voyages, absence from home, mother, and English skylark in Australia, and so forth, when he recollects that time passes, and he must be going. He stops abruptly, blushes, rises; upsets his chair, picks it up again, and puts on his cap. Then he recollects that Latins always remove the cup for ceremonial purposes. The cap is removed and feeding in his pocket the Englishman lurches awkwardly in the direction of the housewife who has just come in again at the back of the room. The housewife smiles. "Her eyes stare brightly forward, seizes his cap, puts it on his head, takes him by the shoulders, turns him round, and marches him to the door. This occasions more laughter; they all laugh for a moment standing together at the door. Then the soldier goes two paces up the road and comes back taking off his cap for the second time. He pulls the badge out of it—a thing for which later he will suffer—and with awkward gallantry places it in the fist of the smallest child who stares doubtfully at him, and then elicits a light on the shining thing. The soldier swings on his cap again, and goes brightly up the road. He is well pleased. At the corner he turns and waves. The housewife from her door waves back, but the children already have forgotten him. They are gathered eagerly round the baby who holds his badge.

British piano makers are engaged in scientific research to prove that the notion that German pianos are better than British is a bogey.

## TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.



are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liveriness, sick headaches, etc. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

## GENERAL PETAIN ON WHY FRANCE FIGHTS ON.

"In a striking article published in the current number of the 'Bulletin des Armées,' the official organ of the French army and entitled, 'Why We Are Fighting,' General Petain, Commander-in-Chief, tells his troops why the war must be continued until Germany has been beaten to her knees, and the world be rid of the greatest menace to liberty it has ever known.  
After telling his readers why they are fighting and why a premature peace must not be concluded, General Petain proceeds to answer the question, 'Who wanted and still wants war?' He says: 'The question is almost superfluous, so many documents containing crushing proof of the guilt of our enemies as sole authors of the war having been published. But lately the Germans have been trying by news lies to distort the facts, and the Kaiser's travelling Socialists are everywhere saying: 'What matter the cause of the war? In neutral countries, and unfortunately in our own country, they have accomplices who repeat the question.'  
General Petain goes on to relate the course of events in the summer of 1914, showing how Germany desired the war and how, to realize it, she cleared every obstacle from her path, urging Austria on, rejecting or ignoring the Entente Powers offers of a peaceful settlement, and finally invading French territory before a formal declaration of war and murdering soldiers and Customs officials.  
The facts, as known, of the invasion of Belgium are then given, and General Petain proceeds:  
'Only a few blind Frenchmen have been duped by Germany's 'peace offers,' by which she hoped to get an armistice, prolong negotiations and in the meantime get in supplies and repair her broken army for a fresh onslaught against nations discouraged at the failure of the negotiations.'

Sentence has been pronounced in the case of a Dr Bell and an accomplice named Markham, who had been found guilty in a London Court on the charge of giving fraudulent medical certificates to army recruits. Dr Bell was on July 8, sentenced to six months imprisonment in connection with the cases of Orr and Hawkins, the sentences to be concurrent. Markham received six months for aiding and abetting Bell in the Hawkins case.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAR, YOSHINOYANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

MANUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union, and Bentley's

AGENCIES:—

CHINESE: Messrs. Hsiao & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1886.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 615. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

SHIPPING FORMS

CIRCULARS

PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES.

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

## BOOK BINDING.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

AUTOMATIC CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT QUAY LEVEL	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT QUAY LEVEL	RISE OF TIDE
QUAY DOCK				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	777	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
Quay Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
Quay Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
QUAY DOCK				
Commercial Dock	167	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
ASSEMBLY DOCK				
Ship Dock	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"
Ship Dock	271	17' 6"	17' 6"	7' 6"

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Shares, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used:  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### TUESDAY,

the 4th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, (Lane Crawford make), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc. Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold Blackwood Screen with 4-Coloured Panels, Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tents, Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath-Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
Piano by Collard & Collard.  
Shiedmayer & Soehne,  
Stuttgart.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1917. 2066

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### WEDNESDAY,

the 5th September, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Three dozens HAMS.  
A quantity of BACON.  
A number of cases "Albers" ROLLED OATS.  
And  
One case LEMON BISCUITS.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1917. 2073

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### THURSDAY,

the 6th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 33 Granville Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
therein contained.

Comprising:—

Drawing Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Paintings, Chinese Vases and Ceramics, Curtains, etc., etc.  
Large Marble-top Sideboard and Dinner Waggon (nearly new), Extension Dining Table and Chairs, "Spiral" Tantalus, Dinner Service, Tea and Coffee Sets, etc., Double Bedsteads, Large Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Roll-top Desk, Medicine Chest, etc., Floor Linoleum, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, (Aluminium Sauce-pans).

And  
Singer Sewing Machine (adaptable) Hand or Treadle, Electrolux, and Lights, Ceiling and Table Fans, Gramophone, with about 800 Records and large Record Cabinet, a number of large Rains, etc. in Pots, Gent's 3-Speed Large "Centaur" Bicycles, a collection of Picture Post Cards, Aviary, and Brass Parrot Stand, Rubber-Tyred Ricksha, etc., etc.

On view from 5th Sept. at 2 p.m. Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1917. 2067

### TO LET.

#### TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four, very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2000

#### TO LET.

NO. 4 "BACHELOR" Lyttelton Road, 4 Roomed House with Servants Quarters.

Apply to—  
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, August 26, 1917. 2057

#### TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Building. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, Canton. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

#### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four roomed house in Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2068

## INTIMATIONS

#### WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.  
P.R.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, August 20, 1917. 2068

#### WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to  
Box No. 999,  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

#### WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—  
Box 450,  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1987

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

### HIGH CLASS.

### PIANOS FOR

### SALE OR

### HIRE.

### CASH OR

### CREDIT.

### TUNING & REPAIRING.

### A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

### JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

OHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

## THE SINKING OF THE S20.

### ABOMINABLE GERMAN CHARGES OF INHUMANITY.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement recently:—

The German wireless news of June 12th contains grave accusations of inhumanity against the British destroyers which engaged German torpedo craft off the Belgian coast on June 5th, sinking the German destroyer S20 and seriously damaging three other destroyers.

The German story is, that the rescuing boat picked up only seven of the survivors of S20, and that twenty or twenty-five other Germans were left in the water, and the sea was perfectly smooth, and that the boat could have embarked another twenty men.

The facts are that the commanding officer of the rescuing torpedo-boat destroyer found on approaching S20 that those of her crew who remained on deck trained one of the starboard torpedo tubes on him, after his boat had been lowered and was picking up survivors. He nevertheless continued his efforts to pick up survivors by means of life-lines, life-boats, etc. The Germans in the water, however, mostly tried to swim away from the torpedo-boat destroyer, evidently having received orders to avoid capture.

The commanding officer then recalled his boat and hoisted her in, as three enemy swimmers were overhead, apparently about to drop bombs (as was done in similar circumstances when the survivors of Blucher were being rescued) and he himself was under fire from the shore batteries, his boats and upper works being repeatedly hit.

Seven men had been picked up by the whaler, and she was in danger of capsizing when she was recalled. Nothing more could be done, and grave risks had already been incurred for the sake of humanity.

THE GERMAN ACCUSATION.  
The German statement circulated by wireless is a quotation from the Zeitung am Montag. It is to the effect that after the engagement on June 5th the English destroyer E51 arrived on the scene and put out a cutter, which came nearer the survivors of the sunk German torpedo-boat S20, who were drifting on the smooth sea, made for this cutter, and attempted to hang on to it. Seven of the men were taken into the boat. Apparently the English had instructions to pick up seven men only, and bring them back as material to be examined. Two non-commissioned officers who were hanging on to the cutter were instructed to let go immediately.

They continued to hold on to the boat, and one of them told the English boat's officer that he was wounded, and that a shell-splinter had mangled his leg. By way of reply, one of the English sailors pressed his pistol against his chest and called to him that he was to let go at once or he would shoot. The other man who also hung on was struck across the fingers by another sailor with a sword until the man let go and sank back in the sea.

It is added that both these non-commissioned officers were drowned.  
As an instance of the feelings aroused in German sailors by the kind treatment they invariably receive when rescued by our sailors, the following extract from a letter written by one of the men saved from the S20 to his parents in Germany is of particular interest:—

"I was rescued by a British destroyer. As soon as I got on board I was provided with dry clothes and something to eat. The sailors even gave me cigarettes. The English are very kind. I have never had to guard prisoners, tell them to treat them like their brothers."

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## FOOD FOR GERMANY.

### NINE-TENTHS OF HER IMPORTS STOPPED.

Adverse criticism has been made with reference to our Ministry of Blockade in connection with the supplies of foodstuffs by neutral countries to Germany. There has been a revival of the attacks on the department in consequence of a statement by "The World," New York, that in the year 1916 Scandinavian and Holland sent into Germany the following quantities, in metric tons of foodstuffs:—

Butter ..... 82,000 Cheese 70,500  
Meat ..... 115,800 Eggs 45,400  
Pork products 68,800 Sugar 12,000  
Condensed milk 70,000 Fish 407,000  
Potato meal 170,300 Vets. 215,400

These figures are formidable, and to them must be added considerable quantities of other foods that are collected in small portions and taken into Germany in bulk. Agents have purchased eggs in packets at retail shops, and by a regular system of extensive buying have accumulated valuable supplies. In the meantime, the critics point out, the exports to our shores from Holland have diminished. It is urged that the remedy is to stop the raw material from going into neutral countries that supply Germany, to stop fodder from going to Holland on the assumption that it will feed cattle that will ultimately go to Germany.

It must be borne in mind that goods may go straight into Germany from Holland and Denmark without sea risks, and that Germany will outfit us in price for every article. The Dutchman with goods for sale has the choice between an easy and good market and a difficult market at a lower price. The Dutchman is subject to the laws of human nature. But, say the critics, if the supply of fodder is conditional upon goods in return, that will compel the bringing of food to this country instead of to Germany. In a sentence, they call for what is termed "a root blockade." This is not the simple course it may appear, as the following statement made by a high authority to a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" recently may show:—

AMERICAN PRESSURE.  
"Undoubtedly the amount of foodstuffs sent by neighbouring neutrals into Germany has been notoriously considerable; indeed, it has been a matter of constant observation for months. It is, of course, food produced by the neutral countries themselves. Not any of the articles enumerated were imported by the neutral countries, and it is very much to be hoped that the United States will see the way to put pressure upon those countries to prevent the continuance of what is going on. It would be a great mistake to minimise the importance of the quantities of food going in from the neutrals, because it is a serious matter, but, even if the figures as stated are accepted, the supplies thus obtained amount to sufficient to feed 2,500,000 people for a year. Take those figures, and remember that the population of Germany and Austria is over 100,000,000. As a matter of fact, something like nine-tenths of the amount of food imported into Germany before the war has been stopped."

With regard to the comparatively small percentage still going in, the difficulty of stopping it has been that it has been produced in the neutral countries and has not passed through the blockade at all. It has been suggested more than once that it could have been stopped by depriving the neutral countries concerned of all imported food and fodder stuffs. The direct action of such a step is not quite certain, because, although the deprivation of imported fodder would no doubt mean a considerable reduction of the agricultural produce of the neutral country, yet it might well be that she would elect to send the whole of her produce into Germany instead of part to this country, and the net result might be that Germany would be no loser.

At the same time it is undoubtedly true that a threat to cut off the whole of the food and fodder imports into any of these neutral countries would be a very powerful persuasive argument, and might be expected to produce an important change in their attitude towards German trading, but the difficulty in putting it up to now has been that if the fodder stuffs destined for the neutral countries had been put into the Prize Court here—the only way they can be dealt with—the Prize Court would certainly have released them unless it could be shown that that fodder was actually destined for Germany. It would be necessary to prove that it was destined to feed animals part of whose produce would, or might, go to Germany. That would not be regarded as evidence of enemy destination, and the British Government would therefore have had the humiliation of being defeated in their own courts, apart from the fact that their attempt to stop the imports concerned would have been ultimately ineffective.

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"The case of the United States is, of course, entirely different. They are selling their own products, and are entitled to make any condition they like upon their sale. They may say to any neutral country: 'You shall not have our maize, or other cereals, unless you will undertake not to supply this or any article of food to Germany.' Blockading operations can only proceed accordingly to international law, and that law requires that before goods arrested can be condemned they must be put into the Prize Court. That makes the real difficulty of taking many of the steps that are so lightly recommended by critics."

### THE LIQUOR TRADE.

#### POPULAR TOPIC OF THE MASSES.

London, July 6th.—The Government has decided to allow a third more beer to be brewed during this quarter, but it will insist upon reduction of gravity for a considerable portion of the beer, some of which will be placed at the disposal of the Food Controller for harvesting purposes and for the munition areas.

The position of the liquor trade has become one of the most popular topics of the masses. The Glasgow Corporation is taking a phibetite on the question of prohibition. A crowded meeting of London retail licensees protested against further Government interference with the liquor trade. Speakers emphasised the acute unrest throughout the country over beer, and said they did not desire to be a party to the Government suggestion as to selling a concoction which looked and tasted like beer, but was not beer. A resolution was carried, opposing Government control of the liquor traffic. Mr. L. Jones, in the House of Commons, drew attention to the Government's change of policy in increasing the beer output, which would, he said, be a further drain on the limited sugar supplies. Was the nation, he asked, to understand that the cries regarding the food shortage were ended, Mr. Joseph Devlin retorted that he always found the teetotalists liked to see other people making sacrifices.

Sir George Cave (Home Secretary) denied the statement that there had been any change of policy. The Government's decision, he said, was necessitated by serious considerations wholly connected with the conduct of the war. Undoubtedly the shortage of beer in various parts of the country was causing serious unrest, and was interfering with the output of munitions. Strikes were threatening. Perhaps Government control was necessary, as the men needed beer to carry the workload. It was not for the House of Commons to say whether they were right or wrong. The Government proposed to permit the brewing of 970,000 additional barrels up to the end of September. This decision involved the use of more malt, but the brewers would not receive increased sugar rations. Half the additional beer would be of a lighter variety.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
of the  
PAPER PULP MILL.  
Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).  
THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:—  
1. EIGHT brick-buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.  
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.  
3. TWO European residences.  
The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917. RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars; Indo-China Currency). Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
CH. DE LANSALUT,  
Solicitor for the Liquidator,  
Haiphong.  
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

### SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE & RYDER COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.  
Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.  
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.  
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cows Harbour Coal Company, Limited.  
1917

## INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER—"Still going strong": that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

## Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins Sauce with Soda-water



# WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED:

"Eldoret,  
British East Africa,  
4th July, 1917.

Dear Sir, I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders for £2 which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. M. D.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 18.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE news of the past few days from the Russian theatre of the war contains few indications of any material improvement in the situation. We still read almost daily of retirements of whole regiments and even divisions without resistance when required to face an enemy attack, and the revelations made by the Commander-in-Chief and by the veteran General ALEXIEFF as to what has been happening at the front during the past few months give us a most discouraging view of the position. All the world knows, however, that these observations do not apply to the entire army. The bulk of the Russian Army is still, tenaciously holding on, especially along the northern part of Russia's long line. It is in the South where the greatest catastrophes have occurred through the demoralisation which the Revolution has wrought in the ranks. The whole of Galicia and the whole of Bukovina have been lost to Russia through this cause, and but for the splendid recovery and remarkable gallantry of the Rumanians, in the face of all this discouragement, the whole of Rumania by this time would probably have been in the enemy's hands. Yet it is still impossible to regard Russia as "down and out." The speeches delivered at the great representative Conference of the Russian peoples held at Moscow give us hope of the ultimate recovery of Russia. The position has been put before the nation by its great leaders in terms which admit of no misunderstanding, and General KORNILOFF seems to have expressed the general feeling of the Conference when he said he believed that the genius of the Russians would yet save the country and that the ancient glory of the army would be restored. It yet remains for this representative Conference to indicate in clear and unmistakable terms the means whereby this is to be accomplished. The delegates have listened to very frank statements regarding the actual situation and it is now their duty to formulate in resolutions the policies which are essential to the salvation of the country. Prompt and drastic action at the front and in the rear of the armies is clearly demanded. Among the disclosures made by the Commander-in-Chief was one that the condition of the railways was such that by November the Army would not receive any supplies on the South-West front, which he declared, was already almost famished. Educated Russians clearly perceive what defeat in this war involves. Here is a nation with great military traditions, which has mobilised for this war between fifteen and eighteen million men, without adequate regard for the services necessary to keep such a huge army properly supplied and equipped. Mechanics and engineers so urgently needed for this work, are said to have been drafted wholesale into the fighting army with the inevitable result. The

bitter experiences of three years of war and the Russians in dire need of the necessary organisation to keep the huge armies at the front adequately supplied. One is driven to the conclusion from the disclosures made at the Moscow Conference that the situation is likely to become still worse before it is better, both at the front and in the interior towns which also appear to be in great need of bread, simply through lack of the necessary transport facilities. It is not it would seem because of a grievous lack of rolling stock, but because in the words of an American engineer, "a large number of cars and locomotives have been left idle merely because they have a loose bolt or some other slight defect," and the mobilisation has not left an adequate number of mechanics and engineers to make the necessary repairs. The first and greatest need in Russia is efficient organisation, which will give to the armies, as well as to the civil population, the sense of security from famine, and the sooner this important desideratum is supplied, the sooner will Russia recover from her present demoralisation. That she will ultimately recover we entertain no doubt, for it is impossible to believe that peace can ever come to Russia until she has taken her revenge and won full and complete victory over the foe which menace the liberties and the freedom of the world.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Promenade Concert at North Point under the auspices of the Police Reserve will be held to-morrow night.

H. E. The Governor held an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge last evening. The weather was all that could be desired and there was a good attendance.

One pair of binoculars from Mr. S. L. Hidden of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, has been added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund.

A Pole named August Strand, failing to obtain a passport from the Russian Consulate in Kobe to proceed to the United States, committed suicide by taking poison. He had about ¥300 in each in his pockets, and some clothes and tools for electric work were found in his room at the hotel.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, who has been associated with the Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong for the past fourteen years, for the past three years as Superintendent, in which capacity he had previously acted for short periods on several occasions, has retired from Government Service, and after a short holiday in the North returns to the Colony to start a private practice, and, also, we understand, to take temporary charge of the Matilda Sharp Hospital at the Peak. Dr. Koch, who obtained his diploma, including that of Master of Surgery, at Edinburgh, was for twelve years in Government service at Trinidad before coming to Hongkong in 1903. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital in 1904, and Superintendent in December 1913. As a physician and surgeon he has won a high reputation for himself and the hospital, and Dr. Koch in his future career will have the sincere good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

## AUCTION OF GERMAN PROPERTY AT WANCHAI.

Mr. Hurley, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Government Auctioneers, this afternoon sold by auction in two lots the property at Wanchai previously owned by Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann and Co. There was a large attendance and the bidding was brisk. Lot No. 1, (5,500 sq. ft.) fell to Mr. Shin Yat Hing for \$27,000, while Lot No. 2, (3,500 sq. ft.) was bought by Mr. U Hang Shing for \$22,000.

## THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The following telegram has been dispatched by the Hongkong branch of the Navy League to the parent Society in London.

"Hongkong Branch Navy League strongly supports application Naval and Military Services for relief from unbearable hardship caused by high rate of exchange, which reduces local pay silver currency by over one-third. Publish this London newspaper."

## THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PASSES THROUGH ALL STAGES.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, prior to the second reading of the Military Service Bill, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., said that before the Council went into committee he would like to address the Council. He desired to state in the first place that he was not satisfied that any case had been made out for passing the Compulsory Service Bill, at all. The majority of the men in the Colony had come forward voluntarily already, which made the compulsory measure quite unnecessary. With regard to one of the stated objects of the measure, which was to make the Volunteers and Reserves more efficient, it would have been easy to have brought that about by the same military measure as was passed in the Straits Settlements in 1915. With regard to the age limit of from 18 to 55, the age of 55 was too high. At home the age limit was from 18 to 41 and only for the duration of the War, and in the Straits Settlements the age limit was 18-40 in 1915. Persons between the ages of 40 and 55 were called a Civil Corps. Their duties were only for the preservation of the peace and they are placed under the general control of the police officials. He thought the age limit for Hongkong should be reduced to 45 and those who desired to serve beyond that age could do so if they desired. He thought that the bringing of the men under the Army Act unnecessary. The present regulations for the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves were quite sufficient. He thought there was no doubt that there was considerable apprehension in the Colony, lost under the shadow of the Army Act some derogation might take place of the civil rights of the residents. He proposed to move an amendment when the Council went into committee that it should be secured, if the Bill was passed, that no attempt should be made to take away the civil rights of the residents. With regard to Clause 8 he objected to the regulations being made by the Governor-in-Council. They should be made by the Legislative Council. He very much regretted that His Excellency at the last meeting of the Council had stated that he would not agree to this.

Mr. Pollock also referred to the question of length of service in the Volunteers, Volunteer Reserves and Police Reserves counting for long service medals in the Defence Corps. He hoped that this matter would be seriously considered. With regard to Clause 11, he thought it should be slightly amended so that it should read clearly that the Ordinance should be for the duration of the war and six months after. Whilst he fully admitted that a great deal could be done in the way of reorganisation of the forces, Mr. Pollock thought that they ought to move very carefully in the matter for they were legislating for persons whose ordinary avocations and duty in life was that of business men or employees and they were far more useful as civilians. The men of the Colony was well known were working in offices where most of them had considerably reduced staffs, and many of them had been in the Colony for seven or eight years without going home, and as the war did not seem likely to end in the near future he certainly did not think that this was the time for making a wider use of the forces in the sense His Excellency intended. The Hon. Member also thought that the Compulsory eight days in camp too much; likewise the night duty would be far too severe a strain on business men. It was not possible or practicable to make them perform the duties of regular officers and men.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. ARNOTT said that it had been stated that the object of the war was to secure peace, and to ensure peace they must be prepared for war. He did not think that anybody could justly object to the measure. He thought that if the regulations at any time appeared to be onerous no doubt their modification when necessary would be agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. DONOVAN said that in representing the Chamber of Commerce he wished to say that the body were now satisfied with the Bill since it had been amended to apply only for the duration of the war. He hoped, however, that steps would be taken to obviate the serious waste of time

which there had been in the past, such as at the ranges where he, as a volunteer, had on many occasions spent the whole afternoon firing ten rounds only, due to the congested state of the butts.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, replying to the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, dealt with the various objections put forward. He did not think the Hon. Member had shown that there was no cause for the Bill.

His Excellency dealing with the various objections advanced by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said that certainly no case had been made out for the objection that there was no necessity for the Bill, and that they had sufficient regular forces in the Colony. As a matter of fact, the home authorities had just recently communicated with the General with a view to further depleting their already seriously depleted forces. He was also sorry to say that if he were asked to state whether he thought that with regard to the had done their duty in volunteering he would have to say "No." He was sorry to say that there were still quite a number of men who had not come forward. He did not think that under the new regulations the work would be too much, and he thought that with regard to the night work, since each individual man was only called upon once in seven or eight weeks it was no great hardship, and as a matter of fact he believed the men liked it.

"The Bill was then read a second and a third time."

## HONGKONG BOY KILLED AT THE FRONT.

CAPTAIN A. L. MACDONALD, M.C.

We deeply regret to learn that news has reached the Colony to-day that Captain Alexander Lindsay Macdonald, M.C. of the Royal Flying Corps, and Lieutenant in the Black Watch Regiment, youngest son of Major Donald Macdonald, V.D., Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was killed in action on the 28th inst.

Born in Hongkong on November 5th, 1897, and educated at Bedford College, he passed through Sandhurst early in 1915, and joined the Black Watch. He soon got seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps, and had been flying in France for the past eighteen months. He won the Military Cross early this year and it is another proof of his exceptional ability as an airman that he held at the time of his death the rank of captain though he was still under 20 years of age.

The deepest sympathy will be felt in the Colony with Major and Mrs. Macdonald in the loss of a gallant son. Major Macdonald left the Colony about a month ago for a trip to Vancouver and is now on his way back. Mrs. Macdonald has been at home for the past two or three years. Their eldest son, Mr. Henry Crawford Macdonald is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy at present in the submarine branch of the service and their daughter who married in 1915 Commander Pope, R.N., who was stationed in Hongkong on submarine duty previous to the war is also in England.

## TYPHOON DAMAGE AT CHEUNG CHOW.

The Colonial Secretary replied to questions asked by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., at the Legislative Council this afternoon as follows:—

1. Four licensed fishing junks were wrecked or damaged to the extent of \$2,630.

Nine licensed harbour boats under 100 piculs capacity were reported wrecked or damaged to the extent of \$378.

Several other small harbour boats were swamped or otherwise slightly damaged, but such was not reported to the police.

2. There is no telephone communication with Cheung Chau. On the afternoon of the 12th August No. 1 Police Launch called and reported red signals hoisted in Hongkong. The same information was given by the ferry launch at 5 p.m.

The Chinese boat population knew a typhoon was about and were prepared to a certain extent, but the gale veered round later in the day and blew directly into the harbour causing the boats to drag their anchors. There was no loss of life reported.

3. The police have no typhoon signals. Unless it is certain that information can always be obtained of orders for the hoisting of typhoon signals, it is not to hoist them at all.

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

We give below list of successes, with names, of Examiners and Examiners, in connection with the Technical Institute Examinations held in June last:—

Building Construction, Mr. A. W. Tickle (Lecturer), Mr. T. L. Perkins (Examiner).

Architectural Design, Mr. A. W. Tickle, Mr. T. L. Perkins.

Mathematics, Mr. J. Ralston, Mr. W. Kay.

Chemistry, Practical, Mr. E. R. Dovey, Mr. C. F. Labatt.

Physics, Mr. W. Kay, Mr. A. H. Crook.

English, Mr. C. Fletcher and Mr. L. Forster, Mr. A. H. Crook.

French, Mr. Mousson, Mrs. Main.

Shorthand, Mr. D. Young, Mr. O. T. Brakespear.

Book-keeping, Mr. H. O. Holt, Mr. H. Sykes.

Translation, Mr. Cheung Tsoi, Mr. A. R. Cavalier.

Teachers' (Men), Mr. A. Morris, Mr. L. Forster.

Teachers' (Men), Mr. H. Sykes and Mr. B. Tanner, Mr. W. L. Handsley.

Teachers' (Women), Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, Miss C. E. Clark.

Teachers' (Women), Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. A. V. Millington.

Teachers' (Men) (Vern.), Messrs. Sung Hok Pang, Cheung Hok Chiu, Ng Fung Chan, Liu Hoi Tung and Pak Chik Po; Examiner, Mr. A. Cavalier.

Teachers' (Women) (Vern.), Miss Chan Lim Yau, Miss Hung Miu Chi, Messrs. Sung Hok Pang, Cheung Hok Chiu and Ng Fung Chan; Examiner, Mr. A. B. Cavalier.

## CERTIFICATE WINNERS, 1917.

(The asterisk denotes names of those who passed with distinction.)

Allen, Ethel, Teachers' (Women), II.

Ho Pok Man, Teachers' (Men), II.

An Wo Chung, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Bray, Anna E., Teachers' (Women), II.

Castro, Francis Xavier D'Almeida, English, III.

Chak Tai Kwong, Shorthand, II.

Chan Kai Hong, Shorthand, II.

Chan Long Hin, Mathematics, II.

Chan Mo Tong, Mathematics, II.

Chan Sik Ki, Teachers' (Men), I.

Chan Wan Man, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Charrington, Harry, Mathematics, II.

Chau Chi Chung, Mathias, Teachers' (Men), I.

Chenalle, Allan Augustus, Shorthand, (80 words a minute), Speed, I.

Cheng So Yu, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Cheung Chui Kam, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Cheung Hon Cha, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Cheung Pui Yiu, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Cheung Shiu Kam, Teachers' (Men), I.

Cheung Sui Cho, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Cheung Sui Ying, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Chiu Him, Teachers' (Men), I.

Chiu Yau Kwong, Teachers' (Men), I.

Choy Sai Pui, Shorthand, I.

Christopher, Mark, Teachers' (Men), I.

Chu Kam Tin, English, III.

Clarke, Helen, Teachers' (Women), III.

Colloco, Mercedes Maria, Shorthand, Inst.

Conceicao, Valeriano, English, I.

Cordeiro, Estanislao, Shorthand, (80 words a minute), Speed, I.

Dad, A. H. Fatty, Shorthand (70 words a minute), Speed, I.

Edward, Percy, Chemistry, Practical, II.

Fan Shiu Ching, Chemistry, Practical, I.

Fung Hay Wah, English, I.

Fung Ngan Kwan, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Hayashi, Yoshiro, English, I.

Haynes, Lucy Henry, Shorthand, I.

Haynes, Lillian Joan, Donaldson, Shorthand, I.

Ho Chee Wing, Physics, I.

Ho Kwai Fong, Building Construction, I.

Ho Shueing, Architectural Design, I.

Ho Shui Fong, Building Construction, I.

Ho Tung, Edward, Physics, I.

Hu Kam Chi, Teachers' (Men), I.

Hui King Nin, Mathematics, I.

Hung Pui Ching, Teachers' (Women), I.

Hung Wai Sang, Chemistry, Practical, I.

Ismael, Sheikh Akbar, Shorthand, (80 words a minute), Speed, I.

Ismael, Sheikh Davood, French, I.

Jack, Jessie, Teachers' (Women), II.

Kan Chi Man, Physics, I.

Khan, Jannan, English, I.

Kilgenson, Adele, Teachers' (Women), III.

Ko Ping Kwong, Teachers' Vern. (Men), I.

Kong Yik Tong, Shorthand, Inst.

Kung Yui Ng, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Kumbiro, Mitaui, English, I.

Kwok Chiu Hing, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Kwok U Hing, Physics, I.

Kwok Wan Hing, English, I.

Kwok Yee Hing, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Kyling, Wm. Henry, Chemistry, Practical, I.

## Kynock, James George, Book-keeping, I.

Lai Chi Wah, Book-keeping, I.

Lai Kwai Sun, Teachers' Vern. (Men), I.

Lai Pui Koo, English, II.

Lai Shu Fao, French, I.

Lam Kwan Shan, Teachers' (Men), III.

Lam Kwan Ying, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Lam Mak Yung, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Lam Shing Fan, Translation, I.

Lau Shiu Chuen, English, I.

Lau Wai Chan, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Leung Cheung, Mathematics, I.

Lo Kai Wang, Physics, I.

Loong Chee, Book-keeping, II.

Loong Chui Ling, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Loong Chung Tat, Teachers' Vern. (Men), III.

Loong Lai Yung, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Loong Fik Shan, Teachers' Vern. (Men), III.

Loong Sui Sang, Teachers' (Men), III.

Li Chi Lam, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Li Chi Wa, Teachers' (Men), II.

Li Ching Wah, Teachers' Vern. (Men), I.

Li Ka Kuk, Teachers' Vern. (Men), I.

Li Oi Ki, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Li Po Sun, Teachers' Vern. (Men), I.

Li Tai Hang, Teachers' Vern. (Men), III.

Li Wai Shan, Teachers' Vern. (Women), III.

Li Wai Yuen, Teachers' Vern. (Women), III.

Li Yuen Chau, Teacher (Men), III.

Ling Man, English, I.

Ling Man, Shorthand, Ele.

Lo Kai Yui, Teachers' (Men), II.

Lo Shu Hok, Teachers' (Men), I.

Lo Wai Kwan, Physics, I.

Lui Sat Chi, Teachers' Vern. (Women), III.

McLeod William, Book-keeping, Ele.

MacLachlan, Elizabeth Fleming, Shorthand, Ele.

Madar, Ahmed Osman, Shorthand, (80 words a minute), Speed, I.

Mahomed, Abdul Baker, English, I.

Mak Sui Wan, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Mak Yik Chi, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Mok Man Yui, English, I.

Mok Shiu Cho, Translation, I.

Mok Yu Tak, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Neves, Felicidade, Teachers' Vern. (Women), I.

Nunes, Florentina, Teachers' Vern. (Women), II.

Ng Mui Hung, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Ng Pak Keung, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

Ng Ping Un, Architectural Design, I.

Ngan Kwan Yu, Teachers' Vern. (Men), II.

O Sai Sun, Teachers' Vern. (Men), III.

Omara, Usuf Mohamed, Shorthand, (80 words a minute), Speed, I.

Pinna, Gertrude Stella, Teachers' (Women), I.

Pong Wing Shiu, Teachers' (Men), III.

Poon Wai Man, Teachers' (Women), I.

Prata, Frederic, French, I.

Pun U Chiu, Teachers' (Men), I.

Rodger, George Sinclair, Mathematics, I.

Rowan, Arthur, Teachers' (Men), III.

Rowan, George Evan, Teachers' (Men), II.

Rosa, Julio Henrique, Shorthand, I.

Samy, Abdul Ham



# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BATTLE IN PROGRESS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 30. A Russian official report by wireless says: We attacked at Radautz near Oms in the direction of Kaniavsk. The enemy attacked eastward of Iresti and dislodged our troops some of whom abandoned their positions, and retired northwards. Measures were taken to restore the positions. The battle is progressing. We occupied two villages in the direction of Pindjvin.

### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states: We repulsed the Rumanians to the south of Tirgul and Oena. We captured Iresti and pressed back the enemy northward towards the Susita Valley. We took 300 prisoners. Enemy relief attacks north east of Monecul failed.

## THE RUMANIAN ARMY.

ITS WARLIKE CAPACITY.

LONDON, Aug. 30. The Times correspondent with the Rumanian Army, writing on August 23, states that the warlike capacity of the First and Second Armies has excited the admiration of all the foreign officers present.

At one point, the Rumanians counter-attacked fourteen times and at another, after a counter-attack, 2,500 German corpses were counted.

It is confirmed that the German losses are incomparably heavier than the Rumanians, which are severe.

The Germans attacked, and continue to do so, in compact masses, as at the battle of the Yser.

A number of German Divisions have been withdrawn while the Rumanians have not moved during an interval fortnight.

Young Rumanian officers, only a month from school, have evinced indomitable bravery. The spirit of the troops is most praiseworthy and is reflected in the civil population.

The obstinacy of the German onslaughts against Moldavia is due to a desire to occupy the whole of Rumania, and to treat it like Poland.

## AFFAIRS IN FINLAND.

### RUSSIAN TROOPS PREVENT RE-ASSEMBLY OF THE DIET.

HELSINKI, Aug. 30. Russian troops have occupied the Parliament building to prevent a re-assembly of the Diet. Sentries stopped 100 socialist and other deputies from attempting to enter. There was no disorder.

The President of the Diet has protested to the Governor-General in connection with the matter.

## THE DECLINING ROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 30. The Rouble continues to decline. To-day 26½ equal £1.

## INCENDIARISM AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30. Another large factory in the Okhta district, where a fire, following an explosion, took place on August 25, has been burned down. The damage is estimated at several million roubles. Incendiarism is suspected.

## THE SUKHOMLINOFF TRIAL.

### FURTHER INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30. At the trial of M. Sukhomlinoff, the ex-Minister of War, General Michelson, the Military Attaché at Berlin from 1900 to 1911, gave evidence that the Ministry of War was aware that Germany was contemplating a declaration of war in 1909 and again in 1913.

The President asked with which Power Germany proposed to ally itself, and the answer was given behind closed doors.

## ANOTHER M.P. KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 30. Mr. Francis McClaren, M.P., who was in Flying Corps, has been killed at Montrose. He nose-dived into the sea.

## SIAMESE LEGATION STAFF LEAVES BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30. The Siamese Legation Staff has left Berlin for Copenhagen.

## THE PAPAL PEACE NOTE.

### BRITISH APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 30. All the newspapers, in their editorials favourably comment upon President Wilson's note to the Pope.

The Telegraph states: "It is a reminder that our task is not nearly ended. The paper welcomes President Wilson's indignation against the monstrous character of the warfare, loosened upon mankind, and says the note comes like an invigorating wind, blowing away the cobwebs which the dupes of the pacifists are spinning around central things."

The Morning Post says the Note is the only answer which those who are not ready to capitulate to Germany could give, and it is of inestimable service to the Allies to find, after three years of unspeakable strain, such strong, clear-sighted leadership.

The Daily Mail says that the reply has the spirit and point of view the world has learned to expect from all President Wilson's utterances.

The Daily Express says there is no doubt as to America's war aims. She has entered the conflict to destroy militarism and will not sheathe the sword till the world is free from the Hohenzollern blight.

The Daily Chronicle draws attention to the "peculiar value America's" pronouncements, because she is not fettered with alliances. The reply is an impassioned refusal to treat for peace on a basis of the *status quo ante bellum* with the present German Government, and is a resounding proclamation of the reality of right and wrong and the impossibility of reconciling them by sweet words.

The Daily News states that the reply is a passionate appeal to the people of Germany to repudiate the evil system which enslaves them. The acceptance of the Pope's plan would be a triumph of reaction.

The Times, commenting on President Wilson's reply to the Papal Note, says President Wilson has replied as all the Allied Statesmen must. President Wilson acknowledges the purity and sincerity of the Pope's motives, but the Allies cannot accept the proposed path of peace because it does not lead where the Pope believes it leads.

## SENATE WARMLY APPROVES PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. The Senate has warmly approved of President's reply to the Pope.

## SIR WILFRED LAURIER AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. In the House of Commons, Sir R. L. Borden asked Sir Wilfred Laurier to join in the appointment of a Board of Selection to select conscription tribunals. Sir Wilfred Laurier has replied that although he personally officially opposed the principle of the measure, on which his own party was united, he would accept, as the Bill was now law and it behoved every loyal subject to see that its provisions were carried out.

## THREATENED STRIKE OF LONDON BAKERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30. The London bakers have decided to strike, unless night work is abolished.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30. Silver is quoted at 45½d. There are scanty supplies and the Market is firm.

## SAC. LIEUT. ROBIN LEWIS CAMPBELL.

Brown, Highland Light Infantry, attached to Trench Mortar Service, (killed), was a son of the Rev. Colin Campbell Brown, who was for many years a missionary of the English Presbyterian Mission in China, and is now resident in British Columbia. He was a grandson of the late Mr. Colin Brown, a well-known citizen of Glasgow, and on his mother's side he came from a family prominent in the India Civil Service for several generations. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Academies, and he went from the latter to Canada with his parents, coming home to join the Army. Captain Robert Dunlop Smith, Indian Army, Brigade Machine Gun Officer (killed in action in East Africa), was the second son of Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University. His elder brother, George Buchanan Smith, Gordon, fell while leading his platoon in the charge on Hulloch, near Loos, in September 1916.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

LONDON, August 29. President Wilson, replying to the Pope's Note, says, *inter alia*: "The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out that plan regardless either of the sacred obligations of treaties or the long-established principles of international action and honour; which chose its own time for war and delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, and stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy, and swept a whole Continent with a tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only, but of innocent women and children and the helpless poor, and now stands, hankled but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people, and it is our business to see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."

"To deal with the German Government in the manner the Pope proposes would involve the recuperation of its strength, and would necessitate the creation of a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning new-born Russia to intrigue and manifold subtle interference and a certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has lately accented the world. Can peace be based upon the restitution of the power of the German Government or upon its word of honour in a treaty?"

"The root test of every plan of peace is this—Is it based upon the faith of all the people involved or merely upon the word and ambitions of an intriguing Government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? We believe the intolerable wrongs which have been done in this war by the furious brutal power of the German Government ought to be repaired, not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people, but rather in vindication of the sovereignty both of peoples weak and strong."

"Punitive damages, dismemberment of the Empire, establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem to be inexpedient and ultimately worse than futile, and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. The latter must be based upon justice, fairness and the common rights of mankind. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee for anything that is to endure unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as other peoples in the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, conventions for establishing by arbitration instead of by force territorial adjustments, and reconstitution of German nations, if made with no nation could now depend upon. We must wait some new evidence of the purpose of the great people of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon, and in such a way as will restore the confidence of all people everywhere in their faith in nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

### STORMY WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 29. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The weather is stormy. We drove off a bombing attack eastward of Oosttaverne."

## FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 29. A French communiqué states: "Artillery fire was especially most active in the region of the Horse Shoe Monument and on both sides of the Meuse."

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

### FURTHER 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 29. An Italian official report, transmitted by wireless, states: "Having overcome the enemy rearguards on the Bainsizza plateau, we are attacking a powerful line, which the enemy is defending desperately."

We made progress on the heights eastward of Gorizia.

Yesterday we captured 1,000 prisoners. Two hundred and forty-six aeroplanes participated in the battle. A squadron of forty machines dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on enemy batteries in Panovizza Wood.

## AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 30. An Austrian official report, transmitted by wireless, states: "The superior enemy forced us to evacuate a height near Sovala." "The Austro-Germans captured positions on the Dalmatian coast, taking a thousand prisoners." "In the ten days' battle on the Bainsizza plateau, our unbroken resistance has proved us to be the victors, despite the Italian superiority."

## THE INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

### NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 29. The Inter-Allied Conference concluded without anything being accomplished, owing to the absence of unanimity with regard to the reports presented. It was decided to hold another Allied Conference in preparation for the Stockholm Congress.

## THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

### THE DISORGANISED ARMY.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28. General Alexieff confirmed the worst that General Korniloff had said about the disorganisation of the army. He contrasted the army of the old regime as poorly equipped but with a strong and warlike spirit, with the present army as disorganised, enfeebled with ill-interpretation and ill-applied doctrines and split into two opposite camps, namely, officers and soldiers. The duties of the soldiers to their leaders have now disappeared, officers becoming veritable martyrs. They had paid dearly in the offensive of August 1st, and in the subsequent retreat.

General Alexieff gave amazing illustrations of this. Once, when an attack was launched by a force made up of 28 officers, 20 non-coms, and two soldiers, the other soldiers looked on coldly while these heroes perished. Representatives of the Agrarian organisations and banks evoked great indignation by declaring that the Council of the Workmen and Soldiers Deligates have disorganised industry, and by openly criticising the revolutionary movement.

A leading Moscow manufacturer said that the merchants were not opposed to their control so long as it was reasonable and rational.

M. Kerenky, in his closing speech, summed up the views expressed at the Conference as manifesting a desire to arrive at an agreement with the Provisional Government. He emphasised that the Provisional Government would not suffer a counter-revolutionary attempt.

The Prime Minister's speech was continuously applauded.

## FIRST STANDARDISED SHIP COMPLETED.

LONDON, Aug. 31. The first of the standardised ships which were designed quickly to replace those sunk by submarines has completed its final tests, and the trial trip was carried out in rough weather and proved an unqualified success. The vessel, comprising a standardised hull, machinery and engine, was constructed in five months.

The programme includes four classes, ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity.

All the principal shipbuilding yards are busily engaged in the construction of standardised vessels, special attention being given to speed.

## THE AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

### STRIKE ENDED.

BRISBANE, Aug. 30. The railway strike is ended, the question of wages being left to arbitration.

## INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED ON EAST BOUND CARGO.

LONDON, Aug. 29. In consequence of certain heavy losses, the underwriters have substantially advanced insurance rates on cargoes to the East via the Cape.

## THE NINEPENNY LOAF.

LONDON, Aug. 29. The Press Bureau announces that the price of the quarter loaf has been fixed at 9d. after September 17th.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

### (The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

#### AN ITALIAN DEMAND.

PEKING, Aug. 30. The Italian Minister has asked for the German concession at Tientsin to be handed over to Italy in return for Italy's consent to a revision of the Chinese tariff and to deferring payment of the Boxer Indemnity.

#### CHINA AND THE WAR.

PEKING, Aug. 3. The Cabinet has discussed how distress among Germans and Austrians in China shall be relieved, whether it is advisable to prohibit the people from trading with the enemy and, thirdly, whether China shall join the Allies.

#### THE JAPANESE LOAN.

PEKING, Aug. 30. The Loan Agreement with Japanese bankers for \$10,000,000 was signed yesterday by Liang Chi Chao and the Japanese representative. The interest is 9%. The loan is for one year.

The money is to be used for disbanding surplus soldiers and for administrative purposes. It cannot be used for military operations against the Southern Provinces.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

The Adjourned Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice. Kwong Tip and Kwong Nam were charged with robbery with violence, together with other persons unknown.

The Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. N. D'Almada, appeared for the first accused; the second accused being undefended.

Both accused pleaded not guilty.

The jury men were: Messrs. V. Goulborn, F. F. Duckworth, F. H. Farne, J. G. d'Aquino, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, A. Baptista and M. A. dos Santos Gomes.

Opening the case, the Crown Solicitor said that the accused, together with other men, in a small boat, on July 7th, went to a house known as No. 229 Queen's Road West, and requested from a woman living on the premises, her charges for hiring cubicles. During the course of an argument, as to a deposit, the man attacked the woman, gagged and bound her and treated her daughter likewise, and then proceeded to rob the place, taking a gold bangle, a gold hairpin and a pair of gold earrings. Whilst the accused were searching for other valuables, the husband of the woman returned and saw what was going on through a grating. He blew a whistle which frightened the accused and they attempted to escape but were arrested.

## SUMMARY COURT.

### A CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

In the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz adjourned, for one week, a case in which Mr. P. Tester claims from Mrs. E. R. Bellios, \$1,000 damages for trespass by the defendant upon the premises known as No. 53 Mount Kellet Road, The Peak, while in the occupation of the plaintiff as tenant of the defendant and/or in the alternative for nuisance caused by the defendant during the said tenancy and/or in the alternative for a breach of implied covenant for quiet enjoyment during the said tenancy and/or in the alternative for derogation by the defendant as landlord from their grant of the tenancy of the said premises to the plaintiff.

The defendant is sued as trustee of the estate of E. R. Bellios, deceased.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### NOT GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of opium other than Government opium. Defendant was arrested on Lee Kee Wharf yesterday and the opium was found tied between his legs with a piece of cloth.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$30, with the alternative of one month's hard labour and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

## A MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE.

A Chinese who described himself as a compradore living in 430 Queen's Road West was brought before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of assaulting his wife, also ill-treating her so persistently as to cause her to leave and live apart from him.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the complainant while Mr. Woo defended. His Worship remanded the case to Monday the 3rd prox.

## ALLEGED LARCENY OF DUCKS.

An old Chinese couple, describing themselves as farmers, were charged before Mr. Wood with the larceny of two ducks, the property of a Chinese farmer in Kowloon City.

After evidence was heard His Worship discharged the defendants.

## FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Three coolies who were caught gambling in the street were fined \$2 each by Mr. Wood.

## BUILDING WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORISATION.

The Manager of the Bijou Scenic Theatre was summoned by the Public Works Department for carrying out certain works at the Theatre without the permission in writing from the Building Authority.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the defence. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case to Monday next.

A resolution was passed at a meeting at Lyndhurst Road Church, Dr. Horton presiding, recording the gratitude of the Church to the Government for the decision delivered on the subject of reprisals for air raids. The Church, the resolution adds, deprecates nothing as much as that England should fall to the enemy's level of brutality.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

### TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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"SUNDAY" Monday, 3rd Sept.  
"UNDER COVER" Tuesday, 4th Sept.  
"JERRY" Wednesday, 5th Sept.  
"PAID IN FULL" Thursday, 6th Sept.  
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## GERMAN BRUTALITY.

### A SHOCKING INSTANCE.

LONDON, June 29.—Elder, Dempster & Co's steamer "Adana" (2,644 tons) was submerged yesterday. The submarine rose to the surface, and fired several shots. After all the boats had been lowered, the captain, after making sure that there was no one left on board, jumped overboard. The submarine hit the ship seven times before the ship finally sank. The submarine came alongside the chief officer's boat, and put five men aboard, while others boarded the steamer. Meanwhile the captain's boat was already badly smashed by the submarine's shells from a distance of 400 yards.

The submarine fired shrapnel, which killed eight persons and took a boat's stern right off. Even after the captain's

boat was sunk, and the men from it were swimming in the water, the submarine continued to fire shrapnel. When the Germans thought they had killed everybody from the master's boat, they turned their gun on to the chief officer's boat, and fired eight shrapnel shells, one of which put a hole through the boat, broke the oars, and wounded several persons. The submarine commander then waved to the chief officer to go where the master and several others were swimming. The submarine steamed off on the surface. A French patrol picked up the survivors at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the following day.

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"HAWAII MARU" Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" Sunday, 2nd Sept. at Noon.

"KALIO MARU" Thursday, 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 9th Sept. at Noon.

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SHANGHAI—SWATOW & BANGKOK—LUNAN—Sept. 2, Daylight

SWATOW & BANGKOK—LUNAN—Sept. 2, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO—TEAN—Sept. 2, at Noon

SWATOW & SINGAPORE—TAKING—Sept. 3, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI—SHANTUNG—Sept. 4, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI—SHANTUNG—Sept. 6, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment Woeung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For STEAMERS To SAIL

MANILA—LOONGSANG—SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.

HAI PHONG via HOIHOW—LOKSANG—SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI—WINGSANG—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, Daylight

MANILA—YUENSANG—SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAI PHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIEN TAIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS Tons SAIL

"VONDEL" 10,000 1st September.

"ORANJE" 8,000 12th September.

"ROTHINGEN DER NEDERLANDEN" 15,000 26th September.

"OHNE" 8,000 10th October.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For Freight &amp; further particulars, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

Sails on or about

For freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

REMARKS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIHONG Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 4th Sept. at 12 Noon.

HAIHONG Capt. A. E. Hodgins FRIDAY, 7th Sept. at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October.
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th November.

\*Omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CUBA, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TIQUITE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like this in our medicinal preparations. It is equal in all cases of poxemia, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scabs, scurvy, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diarrhoea, blood poison, eczema, skin eruptions, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gouts or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for further particulars.

Sole stamped addressed envelopes for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unstamped letters only try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3 1/2, 6 1/2, 2 1/2, 4 1/2.

**KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED**

BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED—"WARRINGTON MILLS" LONDON

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 224 &amp; 225.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLUSA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st August at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 27, 1917. 2061

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship "TJISON-DARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 3rd September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd September, 1917.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, August 28, 1917. 2065

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 31st August at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown.

All chafed and damaged Goods will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 6th September at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 18th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2074

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of

the late SIEN TING.

1, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free

## AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM MATHER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 103 Queen's Road, Victoria St.

GLASGOW:—Box & Patten, 85, Green Church St. E.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, G. MITCHELL & Co., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J. REYNOLDS & Co., 3 Whitechapel St., E.C. MATTHEW & Co., 10, 11 & 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. BROWN, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balais, Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 201 Nassau St., New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, 200 Front St.

BOOCHOW:—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, 115, Market Street, Sydney.

CHYLOX:—W. H. SMITH & Co., The Anglo-Siam Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WILSON.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON:—PATRICK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.







## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

**STRENGTH.**  
Private A. J. Coelho joined the Corps on 28.8.17, is allotted Corps No. 2106 and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

**LEAVE.**  
Captain A. M. Preston is granted one month's leave, from 22.9.17.  
Pte. A. A. Clackson is granted two months' leave, from 28.8.17.

**PROMOTIONS.**  
Pte. D. A. Corbin and Pte. C. F. V. Ribeiro, to be acting Lance-Corporals, dated 26th August 1917.

**DETAILS OF DUTIES.** At Lyceum from 2nd to 15th September is posted at Headquarters.

**FRIDAY, 31st September.**

5.30 a.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed to launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Belchers' Battery (Horse) "Takes" drill only at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Horse) "Takes" drill only at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Reports of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps, Grimes, Edmonds and Edmonds, and Lt. Col. Meade.

**Tuesday, 1st September.**

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Co. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers' Battery (Horse) "Takes" drill only at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Section Drill and Visual Training.

5.30 p.m. Snatch Rifle Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.)

**Wednesday, 2nd September.**

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun) Numbers as detailed at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps, Grimes, Edmonds and Edmonds, and Lt. Col. Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.)

**Thursday, 3rd September.**

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sgt. Major Ramsay) at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drill order on 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 7th September. One M.G. Co. from each unit sending men will attend.

**DETAILS.**

On duty 2nd Sept.: Scouts Company.  
On duty 3rd Sept.: Scouts Company.  
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On duty 5th Sept.: Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 6th Sept.: Centre Section M.G. Co.  
On duty 7th Sept.: Scouts Company.  
On duty 8th Sept.: Scouts Company.  
Orderly Officer from 2nd to 8th Sept.: Lieut. R. E. Lindell.

**HONGKONG REGISTER.**

Barometer 29.71 29.78 29.71  
Temperature 84 85 82  
Humidity 64 65 72  
Direction of Wind S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Force 1 1 1  
Weather b.c. c. c.  
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Remarks: Light S.W. breeze on the 28th & 29th. Air temperature on the 28th 84°.

Y. CLACKSON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 31, 1917.

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